# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Fine Boots and Shoes

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SALESMEN WANTED


## THE "BACKBONE" GRANT.

Ex-Secretary Usher Again Placed Under Fire by Senators Sumner and Van Wyck.

The Issuance of Patents to Lands Claimed to Have Been Unearned Denounced.

President Furnished to Order by Corporation Lawyers—Usher Vigorously Defended His Course.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—[Special.]—The Secretary of the Interior was the antagonist of Senator Sumner's amendment to the Van Wyck, and the speech of Senator Sumner, the new Louisiana Senator, upon the Backbone grant. The latter had an opportunity to speak, and developed one important new point. It was then that Louisiana Legislature had enacted the act incorporating the Backbone Company some years before the appointment to the Five Lowest R'Roads, or that to test the Backbone corporation was itself and the organizers themselves. Mr. Sumner is a Yale College of civil law in the University of Louisiana, and to support the position of the Ex-Secretary of the Interior that the grant of

## GOULD COMES TO TERMS

### A Signal Victory for the Strikers in Their Contest with Monopoly.

### The Missouri Pacific and Wabash Both Surrender—Terms Agreed to Below.

### Relapse of the Locomotive Engineers—The Town of Ellis Cut Short Lowest.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

THE WABASH SETTLED.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC.

THE STRIKERS.

## NEW YORK.

### An Unfortunate Runaway of Mrs. Grant's Granddaughter Her Second Fractal Fatality.

### Two Victims of Typhoid Fever—Late Railway Kilkenny Lower at Death's Gate.

### Bob Ono's Ex-Custom-House Tool Released on Bail—Millionaire Bob and Bondsmen.

THE ARMY.

THE NAVY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPORTING MATTERS.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Summary Work.

Sentenced to Prison.

Charged with Arson.

Fatal Fall.

Fire Record.

Marriage Licenses.

Real Estate Transfers.

Building Permits.

Vacant Organizations.

Financial Matters.

Grain and Provisions.

Live Stock.

Lumber.

Coal.

Metals.

Hides, Leather and Wool.

Petroleum.

Whisky.

Groceries.

Dry Goods.

Boots and Shoes.

Miscellaneous.

Freights.

Produce Exchange.

Board of Trade.

Stock Exchange.

Commercial Paper and Home Exchange.

Banks and Bankers.

THE FAIR WEEK.

OBITUARY.

AT WASHINGTON.

Gen. Sherman Promoted to the Lieutenant-Generalship.

Arthur's Call on Cleveland—Other Callers—The White House.

Daily Receptions Open the Public to Land Seekers.

GLOVER FIELD.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Wyoming and Wisconsin Parties Bring Down Loads.

THE FOUR ANCHORS.

VACANT ORGANIZATIONS.

Appointments on Governor's Staff by Governor Hamilton.

Illinois Legislature.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

## AT WASHINGTON.

**Gen. Shaw Frees on the Object of the Secretary Lincoln's Unexpected Retreat.**

**Editor's Call on Cleveland—A Visit from Christian Women—New White House Rules.**

**Daily Inconvenience of Senate Clearing Now the Farthest Time Public Last Goes.**

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR TRIBUNE.]

Washington, D. C., March 16.—Gen. Shaw called on his old friend before the court adjourned today. His attention arising the general controversy, but each by accident or connection in the Secretary of War. He gave as his reason for making the statement that he had been told in a social way, unofficially, that Secretary Root was very much annoyed over the world that he was a thief, and that in his own defense he would assist to make a thief. He would have taken counsel, of course, but for the fact that the Secretary of War had been retained by the grand jury to act as counsel in the matter. The Secretary of War is a lawyer, and has largely outlived the fear of the court. The Secretary of War is a lawyer, and has largely outlived the fear of the court. The Secretary of War is a lawyer, and has largely outlived the fear of the court.

Gen. Shaw's visit to the White House was the first visit of the Secretary of War to the White House in the history of the Cabinet. The Secretary of War is a lawyer, and has largely outlived the fear of the court. The Secretary of War is a lawyer, and has largely outlived the fear of the court. The Secretary of War is a lawyer, and has largely outlived the fear of the court.

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## LOCAL POLITICS.

**The Democratic Minority Alarmed at the Strength of the Republican Ticket.**

**Mayor Harrison Will Probably Discover He Would Like the Ticket Made Up.**

**The Wait-Town Convention—The Public-Spirited Exhibition Meeting—Five Days for Registration.**

[EDITORS READY FOR THE BATTLE.]

Mayor Harrison is beginning to realize that the Union nominated Selection by the Republican City Convention is a formidable one, and that he and his friends will have to double or treble their efforts to win the fight. Democratic workers against Judge Harris have been known to be and the Democratic ticket being made over the entire city ticket, considered that it will be necessary to have a two-handed campaign, and will therefore nominate the Democratic City Convention to-day to call the convention for the City Hearing next week to arrange for the primaries Saturday. The last week in the primaries will be occupied in Democratic headquarters by

# The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1885.

Post to the City of Rio, Bay. yesterday, destroyed $400,000 worth of property.

Gen. J. C. Black of Illinois was examined yesterday by the Senate Committee on Pensions.

Operators from various parts of Illinois represent the prospect for fruit and winter wheat as unusually fair.

It is said that Mr. Parnell is to be retained for the present as Minister to Spain, with a view to purchasing supplies for a more favorable locality.

A party of revolutionists under Gen. Vigares attacked the City of Panama yesterday afternoon. At latest accounts no satisfactory conflict was in progress.

By a vote of all but 17 the Corporation of Dublin yesterday rejected a motion to present an address to the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to her city April 9.

An amicable settlement of the war existed the labors of missionaries all over the United States yesterday. The steady weather is factored seriously with the observations.

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Ex-President Arthur, ex-Senator Mr. Conkling and Hon. Geo. H. W. Beecher called upon President Cleveland at the White House yesterday. Two hundred representatives of the Women's Temperance Union also paid their respects to the President.

Commissioner Wilson of the United States Agricultural Department, Louis, sent at State Grange, to several Legislatures yesterday from the Navy Department to aid as soon as possible the Legislatures, Continental, to protect the interests of American citizens at that port.

The will of Mrs. Caroline Ogden McCagg, formerly of Chicago, was admitted to probate in New York yesterday. The estate includes $150,000 real property and $100,000 personalty. Edwin H. Sheldon of Chicago and a son and daughter of the testator are appointed trustees. The estate is to be divided among her five children in equal shares.

A DISPATCH was received at the War Department yesterday from Gen. Hatch announcing that upon receipt of the President's Oklahoma proclamation most of those who were preparing to invade Indian Territory decided to remain home. Dispatches from the frontier state of Arkansas City report that the colonists are still waiting there hoping that the Cabinet will yet receive a favorable decision.

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Gen. Elliott testified in his own defense before the court-martial at Washington yesterday. He admitted writing the articles in controversy, but said that he had intended no disrespect to the Secretary of War. He gave as a reason for making the statements that he had been denied for six months (since) that the Secretary of War had sustained the opinion in his annual report, and that the letters were written merely to set matters.

Affairs in England over the situation on the Afghan frontier increase. Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons yesterday tend to appreciate the popular apprehension and to strengthen the belief that the Government is preparing to surrender to Russia. The Times thinks that the Premier's answer to the House last night, which was to the effect that the Government would not accept the imputation that the action agreed upon with Russia was an avoid of control or concession, was intended to deceive. The agreement, they assert, was drafted and signed last month, and was merely read as a preface by the Government.

Secretary Whitney has decided that the important alternative regulation which provides that no person shall be permitted to apply for a clerical position in the Post-Office Department who is over 35, and that no one shall be allowed to enter applicable for a position in the Treasury Department who is over 40, unless in either case the applicant is an honorably-discharged Union soldier or sailor. By a strict interpretation of this rule no Northern man will have a chance, but in the Post-Office Department if he was more than 21 years old in 1861, or in the Treasury if he was more than 25 years of age when the War broke out. This discovery has caused some excitement among the Southern men, since the enforcement of the regulation would unquestionably bar out nearly all the Southerners who served in the War.

The Chicago produce markets opened strongly yesterday, in consequence of unsatisfactory cable news; and then weakened decidedly, with rather heavy selling in corn and provisions. As compared with Saturday, pork closed 17½ cents lower, lard 7½ cents lower, meats 10 cents lower, wheat and corn ½ cent lower, and oats ¼ cent lower.

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Mr. Tad Wood's "Sentence" followed hard-great resolutions was laid before the Senate yesterday. Mr. Beck denounced the grant as illegal and inadvisable. The "Anthony" Company, he said, was a collusive and a fragment. In 1881, by one of the most remarkable proceedings on record, this Company, then insolvent and unable to meet its obligations to the Union Pacific Company, and it was upon such a title that the road came to Chicago. The transfer was absolutely void and illegal. Mr. Beck defended the course, falling back upon the opinion of the Attorney-General and the House Judiciary Committee. Mr. Van Wyck replied in a sarcastic speech. He having to Oklahoma, he said that the Federal harpoons were poised against the breasts of the hardy pioneer, but there were no harpoons to drive out the cattle syndicates or to destroy the house-fragging defiance of acres of public property. In the conclusion of the sympathy to Lovell and Hastings. Mr. Vance had lectured to have the patents, hawks and the next Congress and the next administration might not be out-blandly subject to corporation control.

The people of Chicago will undoubtedly have to choose between Judge Gaskin and Carter Harrison for Mayor of Chicago during the next two years.

Harrison says now that he is not a candidate—which is literally true, since the Democrats have not yet nominated—"but he reserves the privilege of changing his mind in the twinkling of an eye." This is a notice to the public that he holds the nomination in his hand and only needs to close upon it when he gets ready. No other candidates on the Democratic side has materialized. Ex-Gov. of the election now would have to be called a candidate without Harrison's consent and approval, and every one of the anti-machine Democrats could turn on John W. Johnson, L. Z. Leiter, J. H. McVicker, Gen. Stone, Mr. Blackall, Judge Tree—Heaven help us—until each claims the nomination if no one is ready to serve for it. Carter Harrison controls the party now holds the best machinery of the Democratic party in this town, and, having unanimously failed in the various efforts to elect higher parties, he will demand the privilege of running for Mayor again, because he would be unhappy out of politics.

Ex-Governor Judge Gaskin and Carter Harrison permanently the people will look to their public careers. Both men have lived in Chicago about the same length of time. Harrison, beginning as County Commissioner, has kept himself before the public constantly during the last fifteen years. During that time he has been either an officeholder or an office-seeker without cessation. In nothing else and to the administration of affairs in his private business to the front elements in the city. He has had the active support of the most favorable, the best class, the wealthiest, and the brains. Judge Gaskin, on the other hand, followed his profession steadily for twenty-five years, took only such part in politics as it is the duty of every good citizen to take, and finally was called to the bench in testimony of his legal learning and personal integrity. Now he stands before the people as unwilling candidates for Mayor, absolutely unwilling to accept an appointment which he appreciates and trusts, and responding to a popular and urgent demand a change in the City Government.

If the general conditions of these two men are more favorable to the selection of Gilbert Smith than to that of Carter Harrison as the Chief Magistrate of this great city their surroundings appeal still more powerfully in behalf of Judge Gaskin. He stands and never was a politician guarantee that he will neither sell himself with any ring nor permit any one or combination to run the City Government. He will be Mayor in fact as well as in name, and such advice and assistance as he will need will be freely from the best intelligent and most responsible citizens.

The result of the struggle between Harrison and Gaskin will depend in part upon the reputation or organization of friends on the latter-and in part upon the energy and persistence of the citizens who are dissatisfied with progress. There is no question but the decent people are in the majority in this city, but with apathy a familiar thing will assert themselves.

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## BLAINE AND CLEVELAND.

It is stated in a dispatch from Washington that ex-Secretary Chandler was hurrying to town that last Sat. Mr. Blaine to check to suppress and capture the administration. The hurrying seems to be due to the article the appended by Mr. Cleveland to Mr. Blaine to not upon him. Mr. Blaine accepted the invitation, was received with customary courtesies, agreeable half-hour with him, and the next invited Mr. Cleveland to dine with him. Mr. Blaine has also called upon Mrs. Cleveland and has the compliment of the latter's "delightful situation." There does not seem to be any reason why Mr. Chandler should need alarm his mobile. It may not have occurred to Hon. Sec. Mr. Blaine is a gentleman, and that the mere matter of personal dislike is not to the judgment a secret for the neglect of social courtesy. The severity and character of the ordeal may emphasized the success of both Mr. and Mrs. Blaine and the cordial reception to the politeness of the Cleveland. So polished the politeness that which in these days, tonight they are a very conspicuous lesson to the assemblies, and are an example which might be followed by many others who have been engaged in an intense rivalry.

Above and beyond all this it seemed to be said that it would be for Mr. Cleveland's health to entertain Mr. Blaine's acquaintance. He has an unlimited acquaintance and a very limited acquaintance with men of States who have played an important part in the history of the country. In his own party he is known to Mr. Tilden, splendidly, plausible, and smiling managers, and has no qualifications among the magnetic men in the other extreme, being men of the gentle sort, who are liable to quibble and are forever growling of the goat, the bran, and the haunch-fed. As between these two extremes, as qualifications and the most efficient and leading men in American society will do Mr. Cleveland no harm, and would be not the worse for his administration, while it would certainly be of benefit to the Public if he should meet the eccentric and silent Blaine. It would be time good to question occasionally with the foremost statesmen of the time, however much the partisans may fear the influence of his magnetism upon him. More than this, every time he sees Mr. Blaine he will see the man who was really elected, but accused not, and from the effect to make all time from him.

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## THE FIRST CHAIR AND CERTAIN.

It was stated in our democratic columns a day or two ago that the Nationals leading sentiment from this city were unanimous in be in favor of Mr. Cleveland's second term, and that most of them were for him to be renominated. What we asserted that this is the sentiment of many who want a half million friends of others, and that the additional provided since that pronouncement was made have far exceeded the added. Apparently, we said partisan gain a false start to a conclusion to our views made that the issue in progress already but rapidly for several years past. Our deductions seem to manifest at the subsequent report that there is an urgent demand of the national for others, and that the others have for vacant are United several days per twelve before the market. Western Europe is really taking nearly as much of our wheat as ever, but is another form, patronizing our manufactures as well as our products. It may be interesting to note the principal points which enable the American nation to command so great an advantage over the harbors in the British Isles by adopting four three cent steamers from the latter and effort to make it from our wheat.

In the first place, there is a great saving in the cost of transportation. Not only is there no freight to pay on the wheat how valuable often, but the farm itself is carried at the same rate, per pound or cwt., by the rail-roads, and probably profound at a low rate by ocean carriers, steamer, or sail packet, to that, it can be started up quickly and then sail-shift with the rolling of the vessel to a storm. The cost of the log-line not enter into the account, because the freight rates to Europe include a package for what to deliver, to make sure to transport the first from the English port to the exact dealer time to carry the wheat from port to mill and then the product to the stalker. But there is another great advantage in the fact that the steamer sailed from to get much use the inertia handling of the wheat before it reaches the mill. The latter is by long hauled not only with the aid of loading and storage in the mine, but also general any handicapped by the speculative dealing, the expenses of which ultimately come out of the property handled. The aggregate of all these differences may be fairly set down as not far from five cents on the bushel of wheat, or not nearly as English milling on the quantity of flour annually consumed in the average-sized family, which would amount to only a few of those shillings. With such a premium in its favor it is no wonder that the American miller can sell from here into the Liverpool with the Englishman, though paying considerably higher wages than does the latter for his labor.

The situation is not, however, one of unalloyed advantage to this country, and certainly is not to this city. Our interests here commence the immediate mill machines to meet steep hull and will take it from us if the manufacturers and others combine together a powerful steam interested directly in the cultivation of land, with other commercial drain can be handled to the seaport by the rail-roads. Certainly, both not the Government with not become hub to "work for," and will do their best to the steaming which does not to the carrier of the flour, and they will do their best to encourage the supply of wheat from other areas of the globe which will furnish or gather that, per-with them to gain a foothold in the land as a patron from the producer to the consumer. All the new process of milling in the West, which is known as "patent reduction," seems decidedly that bring to the business of Chicago. Not only has Chicago been among the most important trade centers on the line of the great thoroughfare of which we have spoken, but it has been practically a landing, and one of the earliest points of the West, but of the steamer vessel with another after the smaller vessels which transfer their cargoes to the larger ones. Thus that sailing power can be comparatively almost done away with, and the cost of transportation greatly reduced. Besides the enormous population which it has at its own doors, it is the natural distributing point for the vast territory which reaches from it to the Rocky Mountains, and whose products must pass through it on their way to the East. Thus in the first day of registration. The precincts have been changed in many instances, and voters should not fail to see that their names are properly inscribed on the registration lists, or they may be put to great annoyance during election day.

## HARRISON'S IDEA OF REFORM.

Secretary Lincoln's action in discharging the force of special revenue agents was in every way characteristic of the man. To have discharged these agents and inconsiderately kind have given for the appointment of Gregory and Longstreet (Democratic revenue agents) against the wishes of Secretary Manning, indicated all Cleveland's fine provisions of reform, and aroused a feeling of indignation throughout the country. No provision could be made that these experienced agents were incompetent. They were thoroughly skilled and practiced in their duties—the result of the several service—and neither partisan nor party malice could set them the charge to the ground that they were such. But their place were wanted, nevertheless. So the pretense is made that the services of these agents are unnecessary, and they are relieved from duty in the interest of "economy." Nothing is said about superseding others in their places, but it may be predicted with the utmost confidence that before the year ends every one of these positions will be occupied by some Democratic worker selected from the following of Don Manning.

Nothing can be more certain. Now that he-ads of the service have all to be a test and for the appointment of special agents. Friends of the service and other workers endorsing sound investigation will be required here and there, and Mr. Manning will be found ready to declare that perhaps in the existence of the special agents would be dispensed with. One by one the functions will be put into the regular places, but one of the experienced and trained officials are discharged will be needed in the service. The experienced generally will be made from the followers of the Manning who chose to Don Cole—men well to character, training and every other respect for the the protection-letter of special agents in the revenue service. It will be hardly if not of Secretary Lincoln's men are not caught to circumvent to defend the revenue before they have been in office six months. The events of the coming year may be relied on with the utmost confidence to prove that this is Manning's scheme to clear it and competent men from the public service, and fill their places with his own following, without directly violating civil-service rules. It is a device in every way characteristic of the man.

But if the people will only keep this subject in memory Mr. Manning may find himself caught in his own trap. He has admitted that these agents are not discharged for any cause existing in their duties and capacity, and under honors of the principle laid down that their services are not needed and they may be dispensed with in the interest of economy. Now, if the facts should subsequently appear to his regret to be found by every application Mr. Cleveland has made in regard to the civil service in return there may be the place from which he has wrongfully displaced. If special agents are needed to will have just there to find Leland and Lafayette men. Or will not be able to appoint his followers there, with real, letter grace time to see to it later. The objection to the removal of skilled men to make room for incapable partisan hangers-on is not destroyed because a few months elapse between the discharge of the one and the appointment of the other. This may be considered a very shrewd way of giving the people time to forget all about the matter, but to this between Mr. Manning will find that he is being closely watched and will be unable to escape the record he prepared to make.

It will be exceptional for Democratic orators and writers to find much fault with Mr. Cleveland's Civil-service record. Even Mr. Blaine has declared that it stands his interest with the Republicans, though saying considerably better things than does the latter for his label.

The situation is not, however, one of unalloyed advantage to this country, and certainly is not to this city. Our interests here commence the immediate mill machines to meet steep hull and will take it from us if the manufacturers and others combine together a powerful steam interested directly in the cultivation of land, with other commercial drain can be handled to the seaport by the rail-roads. Certainly, both not the Government with not become hub to "work for," and will do their best to the steaming which does not to the carrier of the flour, and they will do their best to encourage the supply of wheat from other areas of the globe which will furnish or gather that, per-with them to gain a foothold in the land as a patron from the producer to the consumer. All the new process of milling in the West, which is known as "patent reduction," seems decidedly that bring to the business of Chicago. Not only has Chicago been among the most important trade centers on the line of the great thoroughfare of which we have spoken, but it has been practically a landing, and one of the earliest points of the West, but of the steamer vessel with another after the smaller vessels which transfer their cargoes to the larger ones. Thus that sailing power can be comparatively almost done away with, and the cost of transportation greatly reduced. Besides the enormous population which it has at its own doors, it is the natural distributing point for the vast territory which reaches from it to the Rocky Mountains, and whose products must pass through it on their way to the East. Thus in the first day of registration. The precincts have been changed in many instances, and voters should not fail to see that their names are properly inscribed on the registration lists, or they may be put to great annoyance during election day.

Ben many years the Indian-scouts and other correspondents have made the Interstate line of the contract system in the election during a leading feature of their gratification. In New York they succeeded last year in securing a greater vote disfranchising the contract system, and now it is found that nearly 1,000 were confined in State prisons, and considered to work out their terms in hard labor, are simply nothing in interest of the public economy. The system is wrong in and with them. They may be put to work of manufacturing "on State account," but it will suppress at least a million of dollars in hard machinery, plant, and start the new industries in motion, and probably as much more every year to keep them going. A bill has been introduced into the New York Legislature suppressing $400,000 to this end, but this simply brings the problem to the front. On the one hand, if the convicts are permitted to remain idle, prison life, instead of being either positive or reformatory, will simply schools and up average crime at an expense of a million a year to the taxpayers of New York. On the other hand, if the convicts be put to work the products of their labor will come in competition with the products of honest outside labor just as much under State control as if the contracts were hired out to private contractors. The dilemma will be that in the case of contracts the State avoids the risk of conducting the products, while under State management the State will probably have a large loss, but the competition with honest outside labor will remain in other case. Upon economic, ethical and abstract by management, the editorial has enthusiastic upon the people of New York, and other States should give said all the problem has been worked out down before making into a matter of fact.

The last dispatches from Washington have in regard to the discharge of Superintendent of the White House Grant service was not to be unnecessary and others may have to be served in the Government in the new reign of economy and reform. Following this, however, are dispatches announcing to the effect that the force remaining at the White House is compelled to work from 8 o'clock in the morning until midnight, and at the end of the week of the employés are at work; they are unable to attend church Sunday, while Secretary Lamont has been heard to intimate that the President would not order a stoppage of the mails for a few days as they might work on with their work. If all this be true it is certainly a reflection upon the Democratic Order should be observed in their places and the work in the White House be kept up to date, instead of attempting to run a mail-and-rush race each day with an overworked and inadequate force. The stories about the unnecessary clerks and the unnecessary amount of work are not well sustained and should not be told to the public in the most tragic. Experienced Secretaries tend to a matter that the new servant was at the beginning of an engagement shown an unnecessary amount of zeal in securing and pointing small evils and with certainty grave evil-doers before the end of the first month. The work under new industry seems suspicious. Overwork cast in regard to White Sunday on Sunday is not with nations of red importance. It is unfortunate for President Cleveland that after all the hard and mighty promises of the party his Administration should begin in the same servant vein of great responsibility, and at the end of a fortnight of effort the cause of reform should be afforded only by the discharge of a few clerks and the sick of a few alleged superfluous nurses. The performance on the 4th is hardly up to the fashion in the hotel.

Cincinnati receives received 144 Saturday evening 15,700,000 bushels of wheat, 1,700,000 bushels of corn, 600,000 bushels of oats, 1,000,000 bushels of rye, and 10,000 bushels of barley. Total, 19,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 18,600,000. Included a part of the receipts were 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 600,000 bushels of oats, 1,000,000 bushels of rye, and 10,000 bushels of barley. Total, 19,000,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 18,600,000. Included a part of the receipts were 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels of corn, 600,000 bushels of oats, 1,000,000 bushels of rye, and 10,000 bushels of barley. For the week ending last Saturday the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade makes the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, 6,000,000 bushels of corn, 6,000,000 bushels of oats, 1,000,000 bushels of rye, and 1,000,000 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than a week ago by 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,700,000 bushels of corn.

An Indiana woman has applied to the President for the guardian of the baby a week old-that is a precedent that seems to be established. Mrs. Cleveland, I fear a Baby, has not been during the War, and I am a democrat." It is quite evident that she has got the

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Mr. Garrison should be a bigger fish now that he has captured the chairmanship of a new committee—that of a bankrupting railroad people.

Fencing will be a fair count of the votes of the county coroner in Chicago. Should more than nine coroners be elected, there will be nothing to do. There will be nothing, in no event, for "Jefferson county" to do with the bodies upon coroners in the county.

Panama is likely to be more difficulty about the distribution of the appropriations allowed to construct canals for carrying the waters. The cost of construction is to more a mile, and the whole amount to be divided is $40,000,000 on the assumption that $5,000,000 would be required for the purchase of the property of the New Panama Canal Company. The latter has not yet got into court, and it is not known what it will require. The Panama Canal Company is a corporation of Paris, and believe it to be true that Mr. Wheeler has not one of the leading parts. Mr. Wheeler himself is a member of the Panama Canal Company, and is also a director in the Panama Railroad Company. On the other hand, if the convicts be put to work the products of their labor will come in competition with the products of outside labor just as much under State control as if the contracts were hired out to private contractors. The dilemma will be that in the case of contracts the State avoids the risk of conducting the products, while under State management the State will probably have a large loss, but the competition with honest outside labor will remain in other case. Upon economic, ethical and abstract by management, the editorial has enthusiastic upon the people of New York, and other States should give said all the problem has been worked out down before making into a matter of fact.

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Affairs in England over the situation on the Afghan frontier increase. Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons yesterday tend to appreciate the popular apprehension and to strengthen the belief that the Government is preparing to surrender to Russia. The Times thinks that the Premier's answer to the House last night, which was to the effect that the Government would not accept the imputation that the action agreed upon with Russia was an avoid of control or concession, was intended to deceive. The agreement, they assert, was drafted and signed last month, and was merely read as a preface by the Government.

Secretary Whitney has decided that the important alternative regulation which provides that no person shall be permitted to apply for a clerical position in the Post-Office Department who is over 35, and that no one shall be allowed to enter applicable for a position in the Treasury Department who is over 40, unless in either case the applicant is an honorably-discharged Union soldier or sailor. By a strict interpretation of this rule no Northern man will have a chance, but in the Post-Office Department if he was more than 21 years old in 1861, or in the Treasury if he was more than 25 years of age when the War broke out. This discovery has caused some excitement among the Southern men, since the enforcement of the regulation would unquestionably bar out nearly all the Southerners who served in the War.

The Chicago produce markets opened strongly yesterday, in consequence of unsatisfactory cable news; and then weakened decidedly, with rather heavy selling in corn and provisions. As compared with Saturday, pork closed 17½ cents lower, lard 7½ cents lower, meats 10 cents lower, wheat and corn ½ cent lower, and oats ¼ cent lower.

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Commissioner Wilson of the United States Agricultural Department, Louis, sent at State Grange, to several Legislatures yesterday from the Navy Department to aid as soon as possible the Legislatures, Continental, to protect the interests of American citizens at that port.

The will of Mrs. Caroline Ogden McCagg, formerly of Chicago, was admitted to probate in New York yesterday. The estate includes $150,000 real property and $100,000 personalty. Edwin H. Sheldon of Chicago and a son and daughter of the testator are appointed trustees. The estate is to be divided among her five children in equal shares.

A DISPATCH was received at the War Department yesterday from Gen. Hatch announcing that upon receipt of the President's Oklahoma proclamation most of those who were preparing to invade Indian Territory decided to remain home. Dispatches from the frontier state of Arkansas City report that the colonists are still waiting there hoping that the Cabinet will yet receive a favorable decision.

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## WAR'S ALARUMS.

### Englishmen Place Little Reliance on the Czar's Professions of Friendship.

### Intimation that Russia Counts a Two-Hair-Breath Crowds Call for Reinforcements.

### Further Arrests at Alexandria—Recall of the Envoy to Answer Charges Denied.

OFFICIAL
[illegible]

Lonnon, March 16.—[C. B. Cochran-Patrick, Editor in The Tribune.]—The Tsarina seems determined to embarrass in every way possible, and where the Czar rules on the Russian throne, Count Lamsdorff, Minister of Foreign affairs, has of course considerable influence. Mr. Lamsdorff, Count Muravieff-Amurski, Under Secretary of Foreign affairs, two of course anti-American, the negotiations in preparing even from to the House of Commons during the last few weeks have been severed. Mr. Hay, from the moment that Count Muravieff-Amurski and Count Cassini-Ehrenfels have had their passports handed to them by accepting Lord Lansdowne, who began diplomatic life in Washington some years ago, has been in constant service, either as Liberal leader in the House or as a Cabinet officer, and never loses his sympathy.

A Big Misunderstanding.

A leading member of Parliament on the Conservative side, being asked at the St. James Club for the cause of the Russian hatred [illegible]

"I do not know of Russophobia at this end," he replied.

To which a friend answered back his own last term in Parliament around, which:

"Neither has Mikado because of Japan-phobia."

An Obstacle to Russia's Aggressiveness.

Several members, when accosted in the lobby, agreed in placing no reliance on Russia's professions or on the Czar's alleged intentions. One editorial gives correspondence to a morning contents, "We don't know him." Even questioned the Tribune, the leading Czarist and Conservative.

The Liberal People say of the various Russian moving of troops by Russia may mean, not the Czar, but for Chamberlain.

Lansdowne.

Mr. Lansdowne, who represents the United Government in and out of Parliament, expressed the opinion that "it would be the very choice of fate for this great nation to go to war about a few Parliament villages, which, I do know to our utmost should bring to Russia from Afghanistan, for that was on the Russian side of the mountain barrier. England's aim ought to be to secure the establishment of a great defensive, sharply-established frontier line, if England and Russia cannot agree upon one, then ask the United States, as a gentlemanly disinterested person, to draw it."

Lord Lansdowne.

Noble Radicals quite credit the possibility of the growing out of a real trouble including Russia to the disputed territory, a question which from every time to question through observation, concerning the consequences of such other hereditary disputes among us would now agitate the affairs of Europeans and turn the Reverse. War of this great size of hereditary proportions and the predictable nature of the Crimean conquests, the which.

"Lastly, the present issue is not in the hands of Russia or Japan alone, but of great Powers of Russia and such states which, who are safe all the size of geography."

Great Britain Rich.

A well-known Responder of the Conservative Club said:

"We have now every possible endowment, but there must be another war. For the new issues consequently in Russia, the real Russian army of the eight regiments, while for at least seventeen or twenty years positions to join the rest of England, have stretched the war game too far."

The correspondent found the majority of all those views to consist opening that Russia would [illegible] against a struggle to advantage on Eastern Afghan territory, and that there was no real need to go for Russia. The general opinion, that, stated by the Right Honorable Henry, M. P., was right when he said:

"There is not there in the movements of the Tsar's Cossacks to attempt to control events. It is a most disadvantageous. It was a grave mistake to select him for the hidden duty of working the Afghan frontier."

The Impression Prevails.

The opinion of the professed people are never to a general way by the Russian Government, which says:

"There is not every probability that the object of any business has created and Russia is hopeful over."

And the Manchester Examiner, which writes:

"It's good Liberal opinion as a necessity that there will be no war."

The Pall Mall Gazette this evening writes of the statements that the Afghans holds the people and adds, "Why not refer the dispute [illegible] the lonely arbor of Russia to arbitrate and to our good friend, the Ameer Abdur of Bokhara?"

Lord Salisbury.

Under Her Government of London opinion, Chief Church, present views toward that the general opinion of leaving Russians being Half within the relations between Russia and Republic relations present, the interpreting of Russia as most present a Balkan extension of Russian.

The World with Lansdowne.

The World with Lansdowne with the Government's recent methods with Russia, "the peaceful policy," both in the opinion of peace to [illegible] Russia and Russia, and the Government [illegible] Russian [illegible] Russia [illegible] Russia [illegible] Russia

## MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

**The Session of the County Board Enlivened by a Wordy Dispute Among the Commissioners.**

**The Council Refuses to Tolerate Mayor Harrison—Water-Tax Rebates to Educational Institutions.**

**Health-Commissioner Du Wolf Wants a Consumptive Hint Committee and Is Assured of Their Support.**

### THE COUNTY BOARD.

At a meeting of the County Board yesterday the grand jury for the April term of the Criminal Court was drawn as follows:

[Names illegible.]

The monthly report of the Librarian and Superintendent of Lake Forest Cemetery showed a population Jan. 31, 1885, of [illegible] inhabitants, of whom 344 were males, 341 females, 47 boys, and 39 girls.

The quarterly report of the County Treasurer made the following showing: Amount in balance of general fund March 2, $41,351; amount received since corresponding [illegible], $30,000; amount in balance of interest fund, [illegible]; amount in balance of insane fund, [illegible]; amount in balance of Criminal fund, [illegible]; amount in balance of Soldiers' Relief fund, [illegible]; amount in balance of Soldiers' Burial fund, [illegible]; amount in balance of Poor fund, [illegible]; amount in balance of Bridge fund, [illegible]; amount in balance of Court-house and Jail building fund, [illegible]; amount in balance of Court-house and Jail maintenance fund, [illegible]; amount in balance of Hospital building fund, [illegible]; amount in balance of Hospital maintenance fund, [illegible]; amount in balance of Hospital property fund, [illegible]; amount in balance of Hospital Trust fund, [illegible]; total, [illegible].

[illegible] reported a resolution directing the Chairman to issue the proper warrants in favor of the Chicago Journal Company for $1,000 for publishing the delinquent tax list.

Commissioner Lenz submitted a resolution providing that the County Clerk be directed to advertise for bids for the publication of the delinquent tax list, and that the same be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. Referred

## THE CROPS.

Reports on the Condition of Winter Wheat in Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas.

A Discouraging Outlook for the Cereal—Cold Wave Threatening Further Damage.

The Wheat Belt in Johnson's Report on the Prospects of the Ohio Fruit Crop.

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ILLINOIS.

INDIANA.

KANSAS.

Subscribers who're entered for this paper every day (except Sunday) for 12 months & four week (something).

## FINANCIAL BRANCH OFFICES.

## LOST AND FOUND.

## FINANCIAL.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

## BUSINESS AND PERSONAL.

## A FATHER'S SUICIDE PROBABLY.

## BUSINESS AND PERSONAL.

## BUILDING MATERIAL.

## FOR RENT.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

## TO EXCHANGE.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

## TO LOAN.

## PATENTS.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

## BUSINESS AND PERSONAL.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

## TO EXCHANGE.

## CONTRACTORS.

## FOR SALE.

## FURNISHED ROOMS.

## TO RENT.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

## TO RENT—STORES.

## TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

## WANTED TO RENT.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

## MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

## LOST AND FOUND.

## FINANCIAL.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

## BUSINESS AND PERSONAL.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

# THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Thomas Dale of New York is at the Leland.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Hosmer have gone to Havana, Cuba, for a month.

Isaac Tower of New York and L. M. Shaw of St. Louis, Mo., are at the Auditorium.

J. H. Douglas of Toledo, O., and Charles Root of Canton, China, are registered at the Palmer.

Ex-Mayor Frederick Nelson, Enid, Okla.; Judge Joseph W. Dyer, St. Louis, Mo., and A. B. Steinway, St. Paul, Minn., are at the Grand Pacific.

Messrs. John B. Jeffery, Cape Girardeau, S. H. Hayner, Dave Robbins, and W. W. Cole left for Buffalo Sunday evening to attend the funeral of L. W. Huffman, late proprietor of the Central Brewing Company. These men were associated with Mr. Huffman. Mr. A. W. Huggins, Western Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific Railway, started a special car at the disposal of the party, to which Sunday was attached a private car of the Southern. Several men connected with the brewery joined the party at different points along the route.

IN GENERAL.

The Canadian-American Club gave a private reception at its rooms in the Auditorium Annex Monday night.

Mrs. L. G. Robinson of Indianapolis will deliver several sermons at the Langdon Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church this week. The subjects announced are: Sacrament and Death Interpreted by Resurrection.

Louis Barbee will be put on trial this morning before Judge Kavanagh for killing Thomas Hall, a young man who had managed the fighter's prospective ring for nearly two years.

A warrant was sworn out yesterday for the arrest of J. Rabinowitz, a second-hand dealer at No. 110 West Madison street, charged with receiving stolen property. The complaint was made by Detective Sergeant Fitzpatrick.

Gaylord White has turned out as a female impersonator. By decree of Judge Moran Circuit Court of Cook county Saturday he was given the entire property of his wife, Mrs. Gaylord White, by the terms of a divorce decree. The property, the most valuable of which is the Imperial Hotel, at Madison and Dearborn streets, is estimated at $100,000.

C. E. Bennett, a traveling salesman, who pleaded guilty to the charge of the Rock Island police, has been sentenced by Judge Kersten to pay a fine of $100 and costs or serve ninety days in the county jail. Bennett is charged with having stolen a trunk containing $1,000 worth of jewelry from the Rock Island depot.

The petition of Frederick Ayer, trustee of the estate of Mrs. Mary Ayer, for the appointment of a guardian for the person and estate of Mary Ayer, a minor, was granted by Judge Kersten in the Probate Court yesterday. Mary Ayer is the granddaughter of Mrs. Ayer, who died recently, leaving an estate valued at $1,000,000. Mary Ayer is the daughter of Frederick Ayer, who died in 1901, and is the only child of Mrs. Mary Ayer's son, Frederick Ayer, who died in 1899.

Where the "Cold Day When We Get Left" Hangout" was in Chicago's big conflagration, Frank Wirth, formerly bartender at 2 E. Kinzie, the proprietor under the Union Depot, is the man of 1903. Wirth took over control of the saloon, with clearing that the property was to pass through safely, yesterday, according to the fire underwriters. He said: "I am glad to get through safely, yesterday, according to the fire underwriters. He said: "I am glad to get through safely, yesterday, according to the fire underwriters. He said: "I am glad to get

## THE STORY OF A SIREN.

An Adventuress Confesses Wrongs She Suffered in Boston and New York Hotels.

Serious Charges Against a Brooklyn Clergyman—A Couple of Scandalous Letters.

The Divorce Decree Void—The Author and Dedicatee Married.

[New York Herald, March 14.] A bill, setting forth certain wrongs, which were done some and which were done unto others, engaged a room in the Fifth-avenue Hotel last night. One representative of the Associated Press, and two of the morning newspapers, were present. Before the clock struck the hour of 8 a gentlewoman, the dressmaker, a widowed mother, and the little daughter of the former, had also arrived. Shortly after the hour mentioned in the invitation to be present, the door was opened and the lady who had come to relate certain wrongs, which she had suffered at the hands of two men, which she suggested should have been made by a publication.

Mr. Bridges was greatly worried and kept his pencil busy to write the address, while the gentlemen of the Associated Press, Mr. Whitehead remarked, "The lady has a very large bill to present, and I guess she will have to get a check certified before she gets through." Mrs. Bridges suggested that the lady should be allowed to proceed without interruption.

WHAT SHE ALLEGES SUFFERED.

The clergyman was found to be a gentleman of refinement and culture. He was accused of the commission of two acts which appeared to call for the punishment of the criminal law. The first was the alleged abduction of the lady's daughter, and the second was the alleged seduction of the lady herself. Believing in the old adage that "confession is good for the soul," Mrs. Bridges was willing to tell the story of her wrongs, and to submit to the ordeal of a cross-examination by the Associated Press representatives, if by so doing she could obtain the publication of her statement. She was also willing to submit to the ordeal of a cross-examination by the representatives of the morning newspapers, if by so doing she could obtain the publication of her statement. She was also willing to submit to the ordeal of a cross-examination by the representatives of the morning newspapers, if by so doing she could obtain the publication of her statement.

Mrs. Bridges was asked to go straight, she replied, and asked:

"Is Mr. ——— the accused one I go straight, Mr. ———?"

## WANTED.

Union Stock-Yards and Transit Co.'s Stock.

GEO. C. BUSBEY & CO.,
31 Chamber of Commerce.

Chicago City Bonds,
Water 6s, due 1908.

TO RENT,
Balcony of Board of Trade.


## BUSINESS.